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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

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Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30

The Birth of Green Erin.

With all condescension,
I'd 'twarn you' attainishin,
To what I would minish in Erin so green,
And without histayshin
I'd show how that nayshin
Became iv creashish the giv an' the Queen.

It happened wan mornin',
Without icy warnin';
That Vaynus was born in the beautiful eay;
An' he that same tokin',
An' n'uro twas provokid;
Har pluious war soakin, and wudnt give play.

So Niptuno, who knew her,
Began to purso her,
In order to woo her, the wicked owl Jew!
An' he very nigh caught her
Atop iv the water.
Great Jupiter's daughter, who cried po-ta-loo!

But Jove, the great jaynous,
Look'd down an' saw Vaynus,
An' Niptuno so baynous purshuin' her wild,
He roarid out in tunder
He'd tear him asunder:
An' shire twas no wonder for taxin' his child.

So a sturn that was flyin'
Around him espyin',
He sazed without sighin', an' hurled it below,
Where it tumbled like winkin',
On Niptuno while sinkin',
An' gave him, I'm thinking, a broth iv a blem!

An' that shurn was dry-land,
Both low-land and high-land,
That's when the shurn, the land iv mo birth,
Kase sint down from glory,
That Erin so hoary's a heaven on earth!

Thin Vaynus jumped nately
On Erin so shately,
But faynted, 'kase lately so bother'd and priss'd
Which meeh did bewilder;
But are it had kill'd her,
Her father distilled her dhrup iv the bish!

An' that glass so viotics,
It made her feel glorious,
A little upriuous I fear it might prove:
Hince how can ye blame us
That Erin's so famous
For beauty, an' murther, an' whisky an' love?

It has become apparent that the farce of a convention, on the 18th of March last, did not represent the sentiment of this State; and we think, for the sake of harmony and unanimity, its candidates had better quietly decline, and its organization disband.—There is too strong a tinge of absurdity in proposing that Kentuckians should vote money to pay negroes for fighting, upon any conditions whatever, for a party that proposes it to have any chance of success. Mr. Bell is seriously indisposed; we hope this means no more seriously indisposed to run on such a platform. If so, his illness ought to be epidemic. The other candidates would be benefited by it. Let them kick loose from any such association and come out for what must be their own honest private opinions, that a war to free the slaves in the South is not a war for the Union, and that they will only favor giving money on the express condition that it shall be used only for the Union, and never for Abolitionism.—Louisville Democrat.

Joshua F. Bell has not yet accepted the nomination as a candidate for Governor, and it is rumored that he will decline.—That is sensible, and the whole ticket ought to follow his example if he declines. The people of this State will not support that ticket. It is in bad odor. However, it's of no consequence, and none of our business; let them all run, if they want to. They can't be elected.

There is not a State as much devoted to the Union of these States as Kentucky. In that her people are wise and patriotic; but they will not support a war involving gross violations of the Constitution and the destruction of State Rights, law's and institution. They will not vote for a man who would appropriate money to be used in carrying out the Abolition programme.—They can't be coaxed or forced into it, and it is not worth while to try it. We can't be mistaken in this. Men who will do this can't be elected by the people of this State. It is antirally too repugnant to their natural instincts. The people of this State want the old Union.—They worship it—would pay for it, fight for it; but they want the old path. They will not give money and blood for something else, especially not for a negro Government; for slaves armed to subjugate their masters. They will not pay for that; nor trust a man with office who will thus appropriate either their blood or their money.—Lon. Democrat.

The Tribune's correspondent at Norfolk, gives the following account of the shooting of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, of Hawkins Zonaves:

I learn that Colonel Kimball had command of the outer picket guard, and during the evening General Corcoran approached the post and was properly challenged by the guard. Instead of giving the countersign, General C. simply said, 'I am General Corcoran.' Under the circumstances, with a rebel force in close proximity, an enemy might have said the same thing, and Colonel Kimball refused to let General Corcoran pass without the proper word. General C. attempted to ride on, when his bridle was seized by Colonel Kimball. In the excitement of the moment Corcoran drew his pistol and fired the fatal shot.

Arming the Negroes—Authoritative Declaration of the Government.

The Louisville Journal, in the face of facts says the Louisville Democrat, has asserted, with unexampled effrontry, that the President's proclamation is not carried out. That the army, as an army, is an injury to the institution of slavery, is a gross insult upon our soldiers, who are no more disposed to break the Constitution by a war upon State institutions than private citizens.—

What the determination is, and what the people of Kentucky are invited to spend their hard-earned money for, is shown by the latest dictum of the Administration. It is believed that the Western Army has not, as a mass, approved of the negro policy. The Administration is resolved, to crush this feeling. Adjutant General Thomas was recently sent West, for what purpose is best explained by himself. He spoke recently to the soldiers at Helena.

After speaking of the Southern white men being in the army, and negroes in the fields he said the 'Administration' had determined to take from the rebels that source of supply—to take their negroes and compel them to send back a portion of their whitas. Very poor substitutes Southern men will make for the dusty field-hand, and if they come into your camps, you cannot but receive them. The authorities at Washington are very much pained to hear that this poor, unfortunate race had been so perfectly divested of its life giving properties, that to re-breathe it, unmixed with other air, the moment it escapes from mouth, would cause immediate death by suffocation; while, if it hovered about us, a more or less destructive influence over health and life would be occasioned. But it is made of a nature so much lighter than the common air, that the instant it escapes the lips and nostrils, it ascends to the higher regions, above the breathing point, there to be rectified, renovated, and sent back again, replete with purity and life. How rapidly it ascends, is beautifully exhibited any frosty morning.

But, foul and deadly as the expired air is, nature, wisely economical in all her works and ways, turns it to good account in its outward passage through the organ of voice, and makes of it the whisper of love, the soft words of affection, the tender tones of human sympathy, the sweetest strains of ravishing music, the persuasive eloquence of the finished orator.

If a well made man be extanded on the ground, his arms at right angles with the body, a cirelo, marking the naval its center, will just take in the head, the finger ends and feet. The distance from 'top to toe' is precisely the same as that between the tips of the fingers when the arms are extended. The length of the body is just six times that of the foot while the distance from the edge of the hair on the forehead to the end of the chin, is one tenth of the length of the whole stature.

Of the sixty-two primary elements known in nature, only eighteen are found in the human body, and of these, seven are metallic. Iron is found in the blood, phosphorus in the brain, limestone in the bone, lime in the bones, dust and ashes in all. Not only these eighteen human elements, but the whole sixty-two, of which the universe is made have their essential basis, in the four substances—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon—representing the more familiar names of fire, water, salt-peter, and charcoal. And such is man, the lord of earth—a spark of fire, a drop of water, a grain of gunpowder, and an atom of carbon.

But, looking at him in another direction, these elements shadow forth the higher qualities of a divine nature, of an immortal existence. In that spark is the calorific which speaks of irrepressible activity; in that drop is the water which speaks of purity, in that grain is the force by which he subdues all things, himself, makes the wide creation the supplier of his wants, and the servitor of his pleasures; while in that atom of charcoal there is diamond, which speaks of once of light and purity, of indestructibility, and of resistless progress. Forther is nothing which out shines it. It is purer than the dross. 'Moths and rust' corrupt it not, nor can ordinary fires destroy it; while it cuts its way alike through brass, and adamant, and hardest steel. In that light we see an eternal progression toward omniscience; in that purity, the goodness of divine nature; in that indestructibility an immortal existence; in that progress, a steady accession toward the home and bosom of God.—Hall's Journal of Health.

POWER OF MONEY.—The power money is, on the whole, over estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists but by men generally of small pecuniary means. Christianity was propagated over half the world by men of the poorest class; and the greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so.—Riches are often an impediment than a stimulus for action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows fat with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time hang heavily on his hands; he remains morally and spiritually asleep, and his position in society is no often higher than that of a polygyn over whom the tide floats.

The Journal says we join with the Abolitionists in refusing men and money. This is an utter absurdity.—The Abolitionists are willing to give billions to carry out the present programme of the war, and the Journal joins with them completely.—We will not favor the giving of a dollar to be used for that purpose, while the Journal joins with the Abolitionists and tells them if they insist upon their infamous treasonable, and abhorrent schemes, it will do best to lead Kentucky members of Congress away from the Abolition camp.—Louisville Democrat.

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Marvels of Man.

While the gastric juice has a mild, bland, sweetish taste, it possesses the power of dissolving the hardest food that be swallowed. It has no influence whatever on the soft and delicate fibres of the living hand; but at the moment of death, it begins to eat them away with the power of the strongest acid.

There is dust on sea and land, in the valley and on the mountain top;—there is dust always and everywhere. The atmosphere is full of it. It penetrates the noise-some dungeon, and visits the deepest, darkest caves of the earth. No palace door can shut it out; no drawer so secret as to escape its presence. Every breath of wind dashes it upon the open eye; and yet that eye is not blinded, because there is a fountain of the bluest fluid in nature incessantly emptying itself under the eyelid, which spreads it over the surface of the ball at every winking, and washes every atom of dust away. But this liquid, so well adapted to the eye itself, has some acidity, which, under certain circumstances, becomes so decided as to be scalding to the skin, and would rot away the eyelids, were it not that along the edges of them, there are little oil manufacturers, which spread over their surface a coating as impervious to the liquids necessary for keeping the eyeball washed clean as the best varnish is impervious to water.

The breath which leaves the lungs has been so perfectly divested of its life giving properties, that to re-breathe it, unmixed with other air, the moment it escapes from mouth, would cause immediate death by suffocation; while, if it hovered about us, a more or less destructive influence over health and life would be occasioned. But it is made of a nature so much lighter than the common air, that the instant it escapes the lips and nostrils, it ascends to the higher regions, above the breathing point, there to be rectified, renovated, and sent back again, replete with purity and life. How rapidly it ascends, is beautifully exhibited any frosty morning.

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According to the creed of the Journal now, the editor has not been honorable or patriotic in the past; and his lectures now, without an humble confession of his past sins, are refreshing.

The Journal's honor and patriotism consist in following party. Our members of Congress would not vote supplies for the army; but they are honorable and patriotic, for they will vote the ticket. It is not so much matter what a man says or what he does, so be votes the ticket and supports the party. We should be a good a patriot as anybody now if we would support the ticket. What measures they advocate is not of so much consequence.—Just support the ticket and it will all be right.

It is amusing to see how party covers more sins than charity. A Republican can advocate a treaty of peace now, and oppose the war, and be a patriot; but if a Democrat donsneas the war and says peace, he is a traitor, and is sent to camp. A Republican can announce daily, no more Union with slave States, and is cheered by the unconditionalists; but if a man says he is for the Constitution and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable, he is a Copperhead, and ought to be exiled.

A Republican committee can charge the President with all the calamities of the war, and even insinuate that the rebels found out what men but the President and his two high functionaries knew, and still be patriots. These Republicans support the party, they vote the ticket, and that enures all.

If the editor of the Louisville Journal had read to the late Convention here some of his editorials we have reproduced, and many others of the same sort, he would have been hissed down like Mr. Cravens, except he had pledged himself to support the ticket; and when the Republicans said slavery is the cause and strength of the rebellion, and must be put down, the Journal would reply: "If slavery stands between me and my Government, slavery must go down." In that case, his editorials would be forgiven, indeed, considered patriotic. Such is party; but it is always patriotic. Listen to its orations, and those who don't support it are exceedingly inconsistent, absurd, stupid, or wicked. They can preach heresy, sin, and treason; but if they vote the ticket it's all right. We shall see what position the Journal's candidates for Congress will take.—Will they pledge themselves to vote money out what men but the President and his two high functionaries knew, and still be patriots. These Republicans support the party, they vote the ticket, and that enures all.

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The Talk of a Man of Sense.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in the last speech he made in the Senate, at its last session, just on the eve of its adjournment, made the following reference to the Democratic party. He said:

"Now, it seems to me that if we of the predominant party were more tolerant of the opposition, and instead of taking pains to insult their beliefs and misrepresent their opinions, we should be very careful to avoid any alliance with them whatever; we should soon disarm that opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure no matter how important it might appear to be in the eyes of their friends, calculated to provoke the hostility of the Democratic party and incite it to opposition, was mischievous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it. There harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from us. Is there any man living to-day, who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference with that great party, composing one-half our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this war than all the legislative projects that could be batched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. One kindly pulsation of its great heart and our sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws we could possibly pass. I would cheerfully yield all my preconceived objections at any time to accue its aid in this extremity, and with it aid I believe the unity of the republic would soon be restored, and the old flag again float every-where, still more the object of veneration and still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party, and deal tenderly with its likes and dislikes, and surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided."

The Journal has a particular stratum now on which it holds bonarola. Its *ise diction* on such points are as self-complacent that we can't help inquiring on what meat our Caesar has fed of late.

It was once honorable and patriotic to be neutral; to refuse all aid to the Government in this contest. It was honorable and patriotic to advise our officers to surrender their awards. It was honorable and patriotic to give notice that the aditor would join the rebellion if he could not be made to believe that the State of the Union had soon been restored, and the old flag again float every-where, still more the object of veneration and still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was.

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THE WAR NEWS.

Instead of preparing a summary, we refer the reader to the dispatches copied in another column, which will be found full of stirring details. The military operations on both sides, as the Spring advances, and the roads improve, are growing exceedingly interesting and must soon become momentous on land and water. Heavy movements are on foot in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and elsewhere. See dispatches.

Military Trials.

Three persons, arrested in Bourbon County, Ky., on the 11th, Sampson D. Talbot and Thomas Sullivan, on charge of harboring persons in arms against the United States, and Thomas M. Campbell, on charge of being a spy in the Confederate service, were tried by Court martial in Cincinnati on the 27th and convicted. Talbot was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and be closely confined three months; Sullivan to be imprisoned three months; and Campbell was sentenced to be hung on the first day of May. The findings and sentences of the Court were approved by Gen. Burnside, who ordered the prisoners to be conveyed to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Lake Erie in order to execute the sentences.

We learn that Gen. Burnside discharged the court of inquiry in the case of Maj. Clarence Prentiss, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, and the Major was ordered to be sent South immediately to be exchanged.

Gen. Wilcox has issued an order prohibiting the sale, purchase, or transmission of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times in his military department.

The Charleston Mercury says that Fort Sumter, although somewhat pitted, is as strong as it was when the recent fight began.

Adjutant General Thome proposes to raise twenty regiments of negroes, and the Kentucky radicals propose to pay their expenses.

General Grant remarked, on Sunday morning, that Gen. Steele had destroyed half a million bushels of corn and immense quantities of bacon. This being so, the rebels cannot be so near starved out as is supposed.

Gen. Kirby Smith, who was sent to collect and reorganize the scattered troops of the rebel Hindman's command, is said to have detached a large number of men to erect fortifications on the Arkansas river, between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, in anticipation of a speedy attack by federal troops.

It is reported that the steamers Hope and Alabam were captured in the Mississippi river on Sunday week, while they were aground at Devil's Elbow. The crews escaped to Memphis.

The report, already published, that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordoneville, Virginia, has not been confirmed at Washington, and it is thought now to be without foundation.

The New York Herald says that Ben. Wade is the Radical's candidate for the Presidency, and the War Committee's report was intended to kill off Banks, Seward, and others.

The estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been inventoried at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are encumbrances upon it equal to its appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

The New York Times thinks the speeches of the Solicitor General and of Lord Palmerston forbid all further doubt that there is a deliberate purpose and a settled plan on the part of the British Cabinet to violate its neutral obligations to this country.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALS.—A young man by the name of Stackpole, of Beverly, Massachusetts poisoned his father, mother and two sisters a short time ago. One of the sisters died. The rest of the family are likely to recover.

The London Times denies the report that Secretary Chase had been offered a loan of a hundred million in London.

Lieut. Edgeley, who was at home in New Hampshire, on sick furlough, has been dismissed from the service, because he voted the Democratic ticket.

The Agricultural Bureau has received eighteen cases of rice from our Minister in Japan, which is adapted to the uplands of this country. It is now ready for distribution to all who make application for it.

The Land Office at Washington is in receipt of very late and interesting intelligence from California, that new gold, silver, and copper mines have been discovered, in which the metals are remarkably abundant.

Dan Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been engaged for the coming season at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars. This is equal to the salary of President Lincoln.

W. H. Wadsworth nominated for re-election to Congress.

A Convention of delegates of the Union party in the 9th Congressional district met at Cadetburg on the 23d. Of 114 votes cast, Mr. Wadsworth received 92 and Thomas Hinrich 22, whereupon the nomination was made unanimous. The following resolutions, on motion of Harrison Taylor were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the proceedings, resolutions and nominations of the Union Democratic Convention, which assembled at the City of Louisville, on the 18th of March last, and pledge ourselves to an active and earnest support of the nominees of that Convention to the various offices to which they have been designated.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the loyal men of this Congressional District not to slacken in their patriotic efforts to redeem Kentucky, and especially their immediate homes from the presence of the bands of rebel marauders, who are destroying our property, and endeavoring to overthrow the best government which human wisdom has yet devised.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all loyal men to stand by, uphold and sustain the Federal Government in all its constitutional efforts to suppress the wicked rebellion, which threatens the subjugation of our State, the overthrow of the Government, and the destruction of the liberties of the people, and we earnestly call upon the loyal men of the District to respond promptly, cheerfully, and patriotically to the demand of the General Government for the twenty regiments designed, especially for the protection and defense of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we are for a vigorous, continuous, and ceaseless prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is crushed, and those in arms submit to the law, and the National authority.

The Consequences of Abolition Policy.

Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes as follows:

It is estimated that there are 10,000 contrabands in Washington at the present time. Since the superintendent of contrabands, Dr. Nichols, entered upon his duties, in June last, 4,863 contrabands have passed under his charge. Situations have been provided for 8,000; 700 have died, and about 1,000 remain in the camp. These laters are mostly women, children, and men too old and feeble to work. At Alexandria there are 3,000 contrabands at present. About 800 have died since they first began to assemble there.

Providing for old and decrepit slaves at Government expense, who otherwise would have been taken care of by their owners, is the net result of Abolition policy.

The Proclamation Under the Conscription Law.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, in a recent interview with the Secretary of War, ascertained the terms of the forthcoming conscription. The action under the law will be first to return to the army all absentees and deserters; second, the draft will be made, first in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers heretofore called for, will be credited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by draft in those States which are behind.

DYING SPEECH OF YELLOW WOLF.—But a few weeks ago Yellow Wolf was one of the Indian chiefs stopping at the Potts House in this city, on his way to Washington. He soon sickened and died there. The following in his dying speech, and equals in pathos and eloquence the speech of the celebrated Chief Logan, rendered historic by the pen of Thomas Jefferson. "Tell my people," said the dying hero of the wilderness, "that I entrust them with my last breath to live in peace with the pale faces. Tell them that I have seen the Great Father, and that he has promised to take care of the red man. The Great Spirit has ordained that I should fall asleep beneath the shadow of my Great Father; that I go to the eternal hunting grounds in the full faith that my nation will preserve peace with the sons of the Great Father. I have ever been a friend of the pale face; and the inheritance I would leave to my nation is that they conduct themselves so as to merit the smile of the Great Spirit, who watches alike over the red men and the pale face."—*Logan (O) Gazette.*

A Beautiful Extract.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her ills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel, stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber.

But a moral darkness involved the nations in its unlighted shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men, like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relation to heaven undiscovered, and his future destiny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at this period that two forms of ethereal mould hovered about the land of God's chosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one of majestic stature and well formed limbs, who her snowy drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture, withdrawn, where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavilion, while on the left reclined her companion in form and countenance the contrast of the other, for she was drooping like a flower when moistened with refreshing dew, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned the air with varying glances. Suddenly a light, like the sun flashed out from the heavens, and Faith and Hope bailed with exulting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem.

Years rolled away, and the stranger was seen in Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why he grieved, for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise. By and by it was rumored that the stronger worked miracles; that the blind saw, and the dumb spoke, the dead leaped, and the ocean moderated its chanting tide; and the very tundlers articulated—He is the Son of God. Envy assailed him to death. Slowly and thickly girded, he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bore him to the earth. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipped her pinnion in his blood and mounted to the skies.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald writes:

"A report of the Freedmen's Association here has just been made, showing that in addition to the resident negro population there are ten thousand contrabands, thus making the entire number here twenty-five thousand. The fact of it is, the capital of the country is becoming one vast negro asylum, and it is daily growing worse. Runaway slaves from Maryland and contrabands from Virginia are fast filling up every place. Senator Pomeroy and Rev. William Channing stated at a public meeting on Friday, that the day was soon at hand when the white and colored people here would live with each other without prejudice."

Which means that the white residents of Washington are fast getting upon the lower, or negro, plane.

THAD STEVENS.—The Republican leader of the last House of Representatives, said: "This Union never shall with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is."

TALKING LOYALTY.

Having become entirely convinced that the Administration is the Government, we propose to express some truly loyal views, in purely loyal words.

We hold that Abraham Lincoln is the greatest statesman of the age. That he is thoroughly informed on all matters of Government policy, and especially conversant with the intricacies of the Tariff; that he is a very handsome man, a very refined man, a thoroughly educated man; and has had all the training requisite for a successor of Washington and Madison in the Executive chair.

We hold, also that the aforesaid Lincoln is "honest," and that his Administration is distinguished for the integrity of all its members, and their opponents; that Wells never gave fat contracts to Morgan; that Cameron never dabbled in frauds; that Tucker never made money out of transports; that Fremont never speculated in Austrian muskets; that Seward and Stanton violated no law in making arrests; that the Constitution required Blair to exclude Democrats from the mails; and that Chase is sincere, frank and manly in his conduct; "wearing his heart on his sleeve;" never saying one thing and meaning another; and with a pure national patriotism, holding himself above all sectional prejudices.

We hold, moreover, that the conduct of the war has been marked by a brilliant series of the most wonderful victories, except a few instances of disaster, caused by such copperheads as McClellan and Buell.

We still believe that this wicked rebellion will be quelled in the original ninety days, and that the only reason why a few old women did not whip the rebels before breakfast, was because Father Abraham, in the kindness of his heart (see Tod on deserts) failed to conscript them out of tender regard for age and sex.

We don't believe that any body's heart, the crisis being purely artificial. It is our belief that a large sum is more easily paid than a larger one; and we are sure, from personal experience, that it is easier to pay when we have the means of paying, than when we have not.

The National debt we consider a mere trifle, as we have been convinced, by an arithmetical calculation, that our women can burn it out in ten years. Come hither, we are for our country—our whole country—end our home is in the bright setting sun!

We are very much in favor of calling Democrats "Copperheads," and "enemies in our midst." We think they all ought to be killed. Burning at the stake would be eminently proper. Sharp pine splinters ought to stick into their flesh, and set on fire. No Union man should deal with them, except to take their money—never neglecting to call them traitors as soon as they leave the store or shop.

We believe in Tod, Denison, Carrington and Jim Lane. * * * *

Other thoughts crowd upon us, but we have probably said enough. If any bold-hearted skeptic is so depraved as to think us insincere, let him bring on his horn, and have us sworn.—*Logan (O) Gazette.*

AND now, we trust, you will excuse us for closing this article.

It is reported that the steamer Hope and Alabam were captured in the Mississippi river on Sunday week, while they were aground at Devil's Elbow. The crews escaped to Memphis.

The report, already published, that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordoneville, Virginia, has not been confirmed at Washington, and it is thought now to be without foundation.

The New York Herald says that Ben. Wade is the Radical's candidate for the Presidency, and the War Committee's report was intended to kill off Banks, Seward, and others.

The estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago, has been inventoried at seven hundred thousand dollars, but there are encumbrances upon it equal to its appraised value. The executors report that there is no personal property.

The New York Times thinks the speeches of the Solicitor General and of Lord Palmerston forbid all further doubt that there is a deliberate purpose and a settled plan on the part of the British Cabinet to violate its neutral obligations to this country.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALS.—A young man by the name of Stackpole, of Beverly, Massachusetts poisoned his father, mother and two sisters a short time ago. One of the sisters died. The rest of the family are likely to recover.

The London Times denies the report that Secretary Chase had been offered a loan of a hundred million in London.

Lieut. Edgeley, who was at home in New Hampshire, on sick furlough, has been dismissed from the service, because he voted the Democratic ticket.

The Agricultural Bureau has received eighteen cases of rice from our Minister in Japan, which is adapted to the uplands of this country. It is now ready for distribution to all who make application for it.

The Land Office at Washington is in receipt of very late and interesting intelligence from California, that new gold, silver, and copper mines have been discovered, in which the metals are remarkably abundant.

A debating club in Worcester lately discussed the important question—"Whether a rooster's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct?"

The Hamer township, in Highland county, Ohio, gave 169 votes, of which the Democracy got 162.

THE WAR NEWS.

Instead of preparing a summary, we refer the reader to the dispatches copied in another column, which will be found full of stirring details. The military operations on both sides, as the Spring advances, and the roads improve, are growing exceedingly interesting and must soon become momentous on land and water. Heavy movements are on foot in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and elsewhere. See dispatches.

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THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE. — APRIL 30

Persons wishing the *Bulletin*, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

MINCE PIES AND TRACTS.—Under this heading, the reader will find an amusing piece among our selections, which he will enjoy more than eating mince pies.

Col. Kimball, who was killed by Gen. Corcoran, was a brother of B. H. Kimball, Esq., of Rock Island. He was Captain of the only company raised in Vermont for the Mexican war, and served with distinction, being promoted to Major for gallantry and bravery in battle. He was the first over the walls at Chapultepec, and himself cut the halyards and hauled down the Mexican flag. After the war he was employed for some time on the New York Herald, and afterwards held an office in the New York Custom-house.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO.—Our country exchanges from Ohio bring us the best kind of election returns. The Democratic gains generally on the vote last fall are large. The people in the country districts are aroused. Everything indicates a Democratic majority in the State next fall of 25,000 to 30,000.

The Mobile Register says that John Minor Botts, of Virginia, so long incarcerated in Libby prison, has been released, through the intercession of a friend, an extensive purchaser of tobacco, and has permission to remain on his estate, near Gordonsville, under pledge of not aiding or abetting the Union cause.

Gen. Carrington, commander of the district of Indiana, has issued an order declaring that members of the secret society known as the K. G. C. will be treated as public enemies, and punished accordingly. He also declares the wearing of butternut emblems a disloyal practice, punishable as other disloyal offenses are.

John Harris, the man who broke open the Hardware House of Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then fired it, has been sentenced to nine years imprisonment, in the State prison. The Sheriff of this county left for Frankfort on Monday with Harris.

THE FRED. DOUGLASS NEGRO REGIMENT.—It is well known that the famous negro orator, Fred Douglass, has been engaged for several weeks in enlisting a negro regiment, throughout the Northern States, with his headquarters at Boston. We are informed that in Ohio a full company of one hundred men has been raised, viz: Cincinnati 27, Hamilton 8, Dayton 4, Oberlin 16, Columbus 8, Cleveland 34, and other points 17. Total 113.

HIGH PRICES FOR TOBACCO.—Wm. Francis, of Campbell county, Ky., sold to Newman & Cessy, of Covington, a few days ago, his crop of tobacco, consisting of five boughs of fine manufacturing leaf, at \$20 per hundred, lbs included. This is the highest price that has ever been paid for a round of tobacco in the Covington market.

The first case called before the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Covington, Kentucky, was that of the United States against General Lucius Deas, of Harrison county, Ky., charged with treason. On motion of the United States the case was continued until the next term, on account of the absence of two important witnesses.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—On last Saturday evening, a difficulty occurred between two free negroes, brothers, named Abe and Devol Mason; during the affray Abe shot Devol, who died that evening from the effects of the wound. The parties implicated were brought to this city and lodged in jail to await their trial.

MAGNOLA.—This favorite and beautiful steamer has resumed her place in the Mayville and Cincinnati trade, and will make her regular trips between this point and Cincinnati. Passengers and shippers will find it to their advantage to remember the Magnolia. She is under command of Commodore Frather, with the prince of clever fellows Capt. Lew Morris in the office, assisted by JOHN THRASHER and ALEX. CALMOUR, who will do all in their power to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

FAST DAY.—By proclamation of the President a National Fast is ordered for to-day (Thursday).

About forty Rebel prisoners including three spies, were brought into Lexington from different parts of the county on Monday last.

Dick Gunnel, of Scott county who has been in the Rebel army, was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago.

Lient. RICKINSON, of the 180 Ohio captured Jack Caldwell, of Grassy Creek, Pendleton county on last Monday, and conveyed him to Cynthiana. He is an uncle of the notorious Jim Caldwell, of Campbell county, and has been at home but a few weeks from the Rebel army.

The most amazing absurdity of the age is to find the Louisville Journal claiming to be a Democratic paper.

There have been two negro riots in Washington recently, but the particulars have been suppressed. One was a stone battle, five hundred negroes against a few soldiers.

A tin mine of remarkable richness has just been discovered in Washington county, Missouri. A company has already been formed, and will soon go into operation. From inspection, it is said to yield thirty dollars to the ton from the lead.

THE LOYAL LEAGUES of New York city, had a grand and joyous time on the 11th inst., celebrating the second anniversary of the commencement of civil war! Friends in the infernal regions, if they did not inspire, at least clapped their scorched hands, in approval of the celebration.—*Logan Gazette.*

CHICAGO ELECTION.—At the municipal election at Chicago on Tuesday, of last week, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor and their whole City Ticket. The Council stands 20 Democrats to 12 Republicans.

Money.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 28th, reports the money market as dull, owing to the unsettled condition of the produce market, caused by the fluctuations in gold.—Good mercantile paper, 80 to 90 days, readily negotiated at 8@10 per cent and call loans on first class signatures 6@7 per cent.

Gold, silver and paper currency are thus quoted:

The market for Gold fluctuated considerably during the week, and rates were changing constantly. The following will show the course of the New York market during the week.

Monday it opened at 151 and closed heavy at 147½; Tuesday it opened at 148, declined to 145½, and closed unsettled at 146½; Wednesday it opened at 144, advanced to 147½, and closed active at 147½; Thursday it opened at 149½, declined to 147½, and closed firm at 150½; Friday it opened at 152½, and closed quiet at 152; Saturday it opened at 151½, advanced to 154½, and closed firm at 154½@154½. The dispatches received at noon to-day report the market opening at 154, closing at 153½ at the First Board.

The buying rates of Silver were reduced in the early part of the week to 125@130, but toward the close, owing to the advance in Gold, they were placed at 130@135; there is, however, but a limited business doing in it, and a round lot were offered, a shade above our quotations would be paid.

The demand for "fancy" Currency has been only moderate, and the offerings being more liberal, the rates on the issues of the Bank of the State of Indiana have been reduced to 2 per cent. Kentucky is still quoted at 3 premium, and if a round lot of large bills were presented, a shade above this could be obtained. Quartermasters' and Commissaries' Checks on Washington advanced about the close of the week to 99, and some few purchases were made by outside parties, as investments, at a slight advance on this figure. One year Certificates are bought at 99, but there are not many on the market; they were quoted at 99@102 for new and old issues in New York to-day. Vouchers issued by Captain Dickerson are saleable at 2½@3 per cent discount, but those issued at outside points cannot be disposed of or better than 5 per cent off.—

Provisions—Shoulders 4c; sides 5¢ packed; bacon rib sides 5c; lard, prime city held at 9c; and country at 9½@9¾.

Tobacco.—Sales of Leaf Tobacco at 10 days at Bodman's warehouse; 22 lbs. and 10 boxes as follows: 16 lbs. Kentucky, viz.: 6 lbs. Lugs at \$8@11 50; 10 lbs. Heads—2@ \$13; 1@ \$13 50; 1@ 14; 1@ 15 25; 1@ 16; 2@ \$16 50; 1@ \$17; 1@ \$18; 6 lbs. Virginia—1@ \$15; 1@ \$18; 1@ \$32; 1@ \$36; 2@ 42, and 10 cases Seed. Damaged, ranging from \$5 75 to \$11.

PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.

IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS;

CUCUMBER,

CALIFLOWER,

PICCALILLI,

CHOW-CHOW,

TOMATO CATSUP,

OYSTER CATSUP,

CUCUMBER SAUCE.

FRENCH MUSTARD.

For sale by,

GEORGE ARTHUR,

april 30, Second Street.

Citrate Magnesia,

A N EFFERVESCENT CATHARTIC—

very pleasant to take—acts gently and

promptly. Prepared and sold by

SEATON & BRODRICK,

Cor. 2nd & Courts Sts.

March 28, 1863-1m

A. B. COLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice Law in the Courts of Mason

and adjoining counties. All collections in

Northern Kentucky will receive prompt attention

Office on Court street, W. S. SEATON &

THROOPS.

[April 30, 1863-1y]

Negroes Wanted!

WANTED TO BUY TWO NEGRO BOYS,

from 14 to 17 years of age; or two men

from 35 to 40 years of age. The Negroes must

be of good character and sound

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

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[April 30, 1863-1y]

Kentucky Harvesters.

THOSE FARMERS WISHING THE

above Machines, can get them by calling

upon the undersigned. The new Machines have

late improvements.

april 28, 1863.

JNO. H. RICHESON:

2nd & Courts Sts.

april 30, 1863-1y

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM POYNTEZ'S RACK, MARKET ST.,

Maysville, on Saturday morning, April

18th, 1863. A RED ROAN SADDLE HORSE,

six years old, dark mane and tail, shod all round

and moves a little stiff in his shoulders; he had

an old wagon seat and saddle saddle.

Any person sending information to the sub-

scriber, that will enable him to get the horse,

will be LIBERALLY REWARDED.

Address,

WM. CHANCELLOR,

Washington, Mason Co., Ky.

april 28-2w

LOUIS STINE,

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second & Court Streets, by

april 28 SEATON & BRODRICK.

april 28-2w

Tom Thumb Lamps!

To burn Coal Oil—easy to light—conven-

ient to carry about, and an excellent

NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner Second & Court Sts.,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

april 28 SEATON & BRODRICK.

april 28-2w

Spring & Summer Goods!

LOUIS STINE

AND GENTS FURNISHER,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods

in which he is prepared to dispose of at

the lowest rates for "CASH."

He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to

give Satisfaction.

april 28, 1863.

LOUIS STINE.

april 28, 1863.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 30, 1863.

Sugar—New Orleans, 12½ to 14c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, Bbls. 680; Hlf Bbls. 72c.

COFFEE 25 to 40 with upward tendency.

WINE—Red \$1 15c to 20c; White \$1 25.

FLOUR—Selling at from \$6.00 to \$6.75.

Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 18c.

Crush Sugar, 18c.

Gras

